

FULL LEASED WIRE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

ARDMORE, OKLAHOA

JANUARY 7, 1920.

VOL. 28.

NO. 47.

TEN PAGES

"Let's Have Faith That Right Makes Might And Dare To Do Our Duty"

BUREAU OF MINES SEEKS SAVING OF WASTE MATERIAL

Co-Operating With Actual
Needs of Industries De-
partment Aids in Race
for Trade Supremacy

OKLAHOMA INCLUDED CONSERVATION TESTS

EXPERIMENT STATION LOCATED
AT BARTLESVILLE TO WORK
OUT PLANS FOR SAVING
PETROLEUM BY-PRODUCTS

Washington, Dec. 7.—An innovation in federal government bureau methods, involving practical co-operative assistance, metallurgical and certain other industries of the country in solving many of the intricate and complex problems in manufacture, is outlined in the annual report of Dr. F. C. Cottrell, director of the bureau, made public today.

This new policy, is described as a direct outgrowth of the world war. It is declared that not only has the Bureau of Mines adopted this advanced co-operation with the actual needs of the industry, but that the leading nations of the world are following suit, determined not to be left behind in the coming race for supremacy in the industrial trade of the world. Great Britain, it is said, is especially alive to this movement.

For this new work the Bureau of Mines has 13 well organized experiment stations located in the different mining and metallurgical fields of the country, all fitted. Director Cottrell says, with the necessary chemical and laboratory apparatus as to enable it to take up with the industries peculiar to its districts where the stations are located the most pressing problems that have baffled them, especially those involving the treatment of low-grade ores, many of them heretofore useless, and turn them into commercial processes of value to the nation.

So successful have these methods of solving commercial problems been, according to the Bureau of Mines, that at present the bureau has agreements for experimental work with nineteen industrial concerns, 12 different universities, and with state agencies in 11 states.

These co-operative agreements with the bureau embrace many different activities. For instance, there is an experiment station at Bartlesville, Okla., devoted entirely to the work of the petroleum industry. Already in one of the oil fields of Oklahoma the investigations of the engineers are said to have gone far enough to indicate that the production of this field may be materially increased because certain of the productive sands had not been recognized by the operators.

Seeking to find additional sources of motor fuel for the rapidly increasing number of automobiles, the bureau has entered into co-operative agreements with the states of Utah and Colorado to develop the oil shale industry. At Boulder, Colo., an experimental oil shale plant has been installed and tests have been begun on shales of that district. At Salt Lake City, Utah, similar investigations are being made. Co-operative oil shale work is also being conducted with the Southern Pacific Company at Elko, Nevada.

General investigations of the waste of gasoline through evaporation alone will result, the bureau says, in the saving of sufficient gasoline to run 1,200,000 additional automobiles each year.

At the Golden, Colo., station of the bureau, since removed to Reno, Nevada, in co-operation with a company engaged in the manufacture of gas mantles, the bureau has developed that a substance known as meso-thorium can be used as a substitute for radium in the manufacture of luminous paints, thus saving the radium for its more important therapeutic uses, as in cases of cancer.

In the Berkeley, Calif., station a co-operative agreement with the North-west Magnesite Company of Washington has resulted in the solving of certain problems in the manufacture of caustic soda that are said to make American magnesite products compare favorably with those imported.

At the Ceramic station of the bureau at Columbus, Ohio, the bureau says it has established that American bond clays can be used with as good effect in the manufacture of crucibles as imported clays. The lack of this knowledge during the war was said to have been a serious handicap to the industries manufacturing war materials.

In co-operation with the University of Minnesota, the station at Minneapolis is investigating the low-grade iron reserves of the state to obtain (Continued on Page Three)

"FARMER RELIEF LEGISLATION" IS DUE FOR ACTION

Joint Committee Probably
Will Ask Federal Reserve
Board to Grant Liberal
Credits to Farmers

Washington, Dec. 7.—Immediate consideration by the senate of "farmer relief legislation" was considered probable today with the report of a joint legislative committee with the agriculture committee to revive the wartime finance corporation and direct the federal reserve board to grant extension of "liberal credits" to farmers. Senator Gronna, chairman of the committee, announced he would ask immediate action on the resolution and members of the committee expressed confidence that sufficient votes were in sight to insure its adoption.

The War Finance Corporation, which the resolution would devote with a view to securing greater sales of surplus farm products abroad, had made total advances of \$133,961,494 up to May 10, last when its loan activities were suspended by the secretary of the treasury, according to the annual report of the corporation made public today. Repayments of \$423,334,589 up to November 30, had left a balance outstanding of \$117,726,824, the report showed.

During the past year advances made by the corporation have been principally to aid in financing exports, it was said, the total of such loans amounting to \$46,347,754 of which \$4,324,012 has been repaid, leaving outstanding a balance of \$42,023,742. Summarizing its export advances the corporation showed that \$12,229,000 was loaned to send grain, flour and foodstuffs to Belgium.

A total of \$10,784,537 was advanced to export electrical equipment and supplies to Great Britain, South Africa, Australia, France, Belgium, and Italy, on cotton to Czechoslovakia, \$9,322,147 was loaned, on condensed milk to England and France \$5,000,000, a like sum on locomotives to Poland, and \$4,000,000 on agricultural implements to Great Britain, France and Belgium.

During the past year, the report declared, the corporation had made every effort to liquidate its outstanding cattle loans without entailing undue hardship upon borrowers. At the beginning of the year, the amount of these loans outstanding was \$1,459,244 which was reduced through repayments of \$273,095 while the total advance on these loans was \$7,827,273.

COMMERCIAL AND BANK INTERESTS PLANNING REDUCTION OF COTTON ACREAGE NEXT YEAR

Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 7.—Measures to make effective a 50 per cent reduction in the acreage planted in cotton, and a similar increase in the acreage devoted to food crops and livestock raising, were under consideration at a meeting here today of representatives of banking, commercial and farming interests in all the southern states.

Leaders in the movement declare that action be taken at the meeting will insure a future of at least one-half in cotton acreage next year, which they declare imperative as a means of stabilizing the market and to restore the price of the staple to a figure that will give the farmer a reasonable return for the 1921 crop.

Gov. John M. Parker of Louisiana, W. B. Thompson of New Orleans, Gerald Fitzgerald of Arkansas, and J. S. Wannamaker, president of the American Cotton Association, were among those who were to address the convention today. Committees were appointed at today's session to effect a plan of campaign and report at the final session of the convention tomorrow.

The meeting was called by another committee representing the Memphis Cotton Exchange Chamber of Commerce, Clearing House Association and various other commercial organizations.

ARRESTED ON CHARGE OF IMMORTALITY, OKLA GIRL TAKES POISON

Okla. City, Dec. 7.—Gladys Roberts, arrested at a local rooming house last night on a charge of immortality, is in a serious condition in a hospital today as a result of having taken poison early today at the city jail. When arrested the girl had a quantity of poison which was taken from her and placed in a case in the lobby of the woman's department of the jail. Asking if she could get a drink, the girl walked a few minutes later to the case to get a glass and secured some of the poison which she took before the matron could stop her. She was hurried to a hospital where some hope is held for her recovery.

Officers Of American Navy Capture Marksmanship Honors



Every boy in the country has a great desire at some time of his life to be an expert marksman. This is particularly so when the hunting season opens and his father's shotgun is looked at with longing eyes in its place of rest. The above pictures show Lieut. Commander W. A. Lee Jr., and Commander C. T. Osburn, U. S. N., who represented the U. S. Navy in the Olympic games at Antwerp as members of the American Rifle Team. These two officers captured nine gold medals—as many gold medals as the Army and more than the Marine Corps.

MECHANICAL CONDITION OF AMERICAN NAVY NOT THE MOST SATISFACTORY

REAR ADMIRAL GRIFFIN, HOW-
EVER, IN HIS ANNUAL REPORT,
SPEAKS HIGHLY OF PERSON-
NEL OF SEA SOLDIERS

Washington, Dec. 7.—The mechanical condition of America's fleet has undergone little improvement since the termination of the war and the engineer performance of the individual ships "has not been satisfactory," Rear Admiral Griffin, chief of the bureau of engineering, says in his annual report made public today at the navy department.

The navy personnel, however, is commended by the admiral for having "successfully grappled with this situation with at least no retrograde movement." Admiral Griffin adds, however, that the operation of the ships with respect to their mechanical workings is not by any means what is desired although it has been better "than was reasonable to be expected" under the conditions.

Admiral Griffin attributed the troubles of engineering staff mainly to an inadequacy of operating personnel, but explains that the influx of raw recruits coupled with the constant addition of new vessels to the navy list has increased the problems. The lack of men reacted on the engineering bureau in two ways, the admiral says.

The number of repair jobs usually classified as navy-yard work was greatly increased due to the decreased skill in operation while the yards were, in addition, called upon to perform much work which ordinarily would be accomplished by the forces of individual ships. The appropriations for the upkeep of the fleet were, in many cases, therefore, used for the performance of work ordinarily done by enlisted men. The unusual demand served to reduce funds available for major repair work.

In addition to the extra cost caused by the personnel situation, the admiral says a number of other factors combined to increase the difficulties with which the bureau was confronted. There was a large amount of upkeep work, left over from the wartime operation the report says and with this came closely related appropriations in the face of increased labor and material costs.

The navy pay scale also has served to reduce the number of skilled and technical employees who were able to obtain higher wages elsewhere. The situation, the admiral declares, is one which would occasion concern even under ordinary circumstances. Development of the navy's shore establishments has been aided substantially, Admiral Griffin says, through the cessation of work on wartime extensions in the plants and the consequent reversion of those unused materials and equipment to the general stocks allowed by the appropriation bills.

HIGHEST JUDICIARY HOLDS DOGS SUBJECT TO LEGAL TAXATION

Washington, Dec. 7.—After the supreme court had announced some important decisions, Justice McReynolds gathered up some papers on the desk before him and began: "This is a tale of a woman and two dogs."

When the oldest habits, and especially those who worship the tradition of weighty dignity, had recovered from a life-time surprise, Justice McReynolds announced a decision sustaining the constitutionality of the New York state law, requiring licensing of dogs.

Lillian Nicols of Brooklyn had been convicted of neglecting to license two dogs. She fought the case through various courts and attacked the constitutionality of the law, but the high court affirmed her conviction.

ENFORCEMENT OF POOL HALL ORDINANCE GIVES CITY ADMINISTRATION CONTINUED TROUBLES

CITY OFFICIAL STATES MANNER
IN WHICH APPEALS FROM MU-
NICIPAL COURT MAY BE TAK-
EN BY DEFENDANTS

The pool halls continue to give the city administration quite a lot of trouble notwithstanding the fact that a recent ordinance was framed with the intention of putting them out of business.

In municipal court this morning R. A. Crozier was again brought before the municipal judge charged with operating a pool hall in violation of the ordinance and was fined \$19 and \$1 costs. He appealed to the county court.

W. L. Shaffer on the same charge had a case continued until 4 o'clock this afternoon.

These defendants are alleged to be frequent visitors to the municipal court, but are said to appeal their cases in every instance.

In speaking of appeals from the municipal court to the county court, one city official stated, this morning that the usual procedure was not in keeping with the provisions of the city charter which would make it more difficult for defendants to take this step if the provisions of the charter were rigidly adhered to and city section 132 of the city charter which reads as follows:

"Appeals from judgment in municipal court allowed from city court to county court that the judge of said court shall fix the amount of the appeal bond, which shall be given by the party appealing within five days, and shall be signed by one or more good and sufficient sureties to be approved by the mayor, and every defendant appealing shall be required to deposit and pay \$5 for transcript fee to the county court which shall be paid in cash before any appeal can be taken, which fee shall go to the credit of the police fund."

This official stated that it was of daily occurrence that fines imposed by the municipal judge against defendants were appealed to the county court without the formality of collecting this fee.

FORMER OKLAHOMA U. STUDENTS TO DEBATE ON MOMENTOUS QUESTION

Norman, Okla., Dec. 7.—With 12 former University of Oklahoma debaters enrolled again this semester, for debate interest at the state university is now centering of the preliminary 1920 tryouts, which will be held December 15, in each of the University men's literary societies, Josh Leo, Sooner debate coach, announced this fall.

The 12 former state university student debaters who are enrolled this fall are Angus Woodford, Reid; Lee; Salter; Carmen; Floyd Staley; Cheatham; Earl Pruitt; Norman; Claude Monnell; Norman; Paul Campbell; Huggins; Ark.; Lloyd Noble; Ardmore; J. G. Leoney; Konowa; Mark Orin; Norman; Van Winter Stearns; Oklahoma City; Conrad Mount; Bristow and John Butler, Spiro.

"Resolved that the United States adopt a parliamentary form of government," will be the question debated this year by the state university orators against Kansas, Colorado, Missouri, Texas and other universities.

Little Rock.—Abolition of the Arkansas corporation commission, the state penitentiary commission, the state board of control and the highway commission will be asked of the legislature when it convenes next month, according to a statement given out by Governor-elect T. C. McRae.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S MESSAGE TO 66TH CONGRESS; URGES EXPEDITION IN EFFORT TO BRING ABOUT READJUSTMENT OF POST WAR CONDITIONS WITH EQUAL JUSTICE TO ALL

Asks for Revision of Tax Laws; for Independence of
Philippines; for Aid to Armenia; for Economy in
Government Appropriations; for Creation of a
Workable Budget System; for Laws Affecting the
High Cost of Living; for Rehabilitation of Laws
Regulating Vocational Training of Disabled Soldiers
and Sailors; Closes With "Valedictory" and Makes
No Direct Reference to League of Nations

EMPHASIZES NEED OF SANE RETURN TO NORMAL CONDITIONS OF PRE-WAR DAYS

REAL THOUGHT GEMS FROM PRESIDENT WILSON'S MES- SAGE TO 66TH CONGRESS

Lincoln said, "Let's have faith that right makes might * * * and dare to do our duty as we understand it."

The end of the war came when the German people found themselves face to face with the consequences of the world.

Democracy is the assertion of the right of the individual to live and be treated justly.

This is the time when democracy will prove its purity and its spiritual power to prevail.

The influence of every democracy in the world should be for the protection of the weak.

The United States is of necessity the sample democracy of the world.

THE OLD WORLD NOW SUFFERS FROM THE REJECTION OF THE PRINCIPLES OF DEMOCRACY AND THE SUBSTITUTION OF AUTOCRACY

Washington, Dec. 7.—President Wilson's concrete recommendations to congress in his annual message today were:

Revision of the tax laws with simplification of the income and profits taxes.

Independence for the Philippines.

A loan to Armenia.

Economy in government appropriations and expenditures and creation of a "workable budget system."

Cold storage and other laws affecting the cost of living, and the federal licensing of corporations as recommended in previous messages.

Rehabilitation and training of disabled soldiers and sailors.

The president did not endorse a bonus.

Nowhere did the president refer to the league of nations or the peace treaty fight, except perhaps by inference, in his opening when he quoted Abraham Lincoln's "Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us dare to do our duty, as we understand it."

At its close the president wrote a paragraph which might be regarded as a valedictory, saying:

"I have not so much laid before you a series of recommendations as sought to utter a confession of faith, of the faith to stand by until my last fighting day. I believe this is to be the faith of the future and present and of all the victories which await national action in the days to come, whether in America or elsewhere.

Democracy, the president said, "is being put upon its final trial."

"The old world," said he, "is just now suffering from a wanton rejection of the principle of democracy and a substitution of the principle of autocracy assured in the name but without the authority and sanction of the multitude. This is the time of all others when democracy should prove its purity and its spiritual power to prevail. It is surely the manifest destiny of the United States to lead in the attempt to make this spirit prevail."

Two ways "in which the United States can assist to accomplish this great object" were outlined by the president. They were:

First, by offering the example within her own borders of the will and power of democracy to make and enforce laws which are unquestionably just and which are equal in their administration.

Second, by standing for right and justice as towards individual nations. "The United States," said the president, "cannot refuse the role of champion without putting the stigma of rejection upon the great and devoted men who brought its government into existence."

His message was transmitted by messenger, the president adhering to his decision not to address congress in person.

The president's message was not read immediately in the senate, which waited until it had disposed of routine business.

President Wilson's Annual Message to Congress

When I addressed myself to performing the duty laid upon the president, by the Constitution, to present to you an annual report on the state and union, I found my thoughts dominated by an immortal sentence of Abraham Lincoln's "Let's have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us dare to do our duty as we understand it"—a sentence immortal, because it embodies in a form of utter simplicity and purity the essential faith of the nation, the faith in which it was conceived and the faith in which it has grown to glory and power with the birth of a nation founded upon it came the hope into the world that a new order would prevail throughout the affairs of mankind, an order in which reason and right would take precedence over covetousness and force, and I believe that I express the wish and purpose of every thoughtful American, when I say that this sentence marks for us in the plainest manner the part we should play alike in the arrangement of our domestic affairs. By this faith, and by this faith alone, can the world be lifted out of its present confusion and despair. It was this faith which prevailed over the wicked forces of Germany. You will remember that the beginning of the (Continued on page 3)

WEATHER

Okla. tonight fair in east portion; Wednesday partly cloudy, warmer.

Local Temperature

Maximum yesterday 53 degrees.
Minimum last night 39 degrees.

Rainfall

Precipitation to 7 a. m. .10 inch.